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**Fire, Life and Marine.**  
**CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTING**  
**\$5,000,000.**

**Hartford Fire Insurance Company**  
Oldest Company in the field. Incorporated 1810.  
Assets, \$1,000,000.

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Springfield, Mass.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$100,000.

**Manhattan Fire Insurance Company**  
The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1851.  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$500,000.

**Niagara Fire Insurance Company,**  
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**Phoenix Fire Insurance Company,**  
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**Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company**  
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Machine,  
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superior to the  
one sold at \$75 to  
\$150 Lake St.,  
Great Bargains in Millinery  
MIS. O'DONNA is now selling her largest stock of  
and fashionable winter hats, in Velvet, Satin

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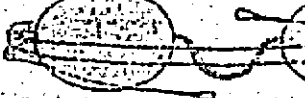
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**BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!**  
To make room for her new customers, and ladies will find  
even now, as handkerchiefs in assortment of millinery  
can be seen every week, without charge.  
For Old Bonnets these new customers will benefit immensely  
and like new, New York, any change.  
Dresses made or cut to order, and the newest model  
furnished for a mere nothing. Please call and see, if  
desire, before purchasing elsewhere.  
Waterrooms in Young America block, over Harts  
Clothing Store, Main street. dec6307

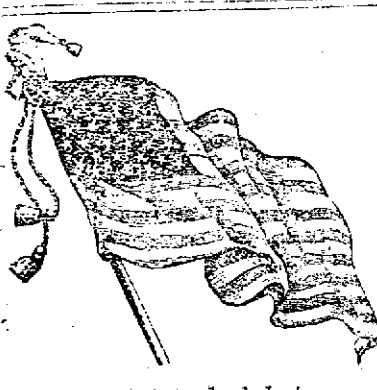
**HOOP SKIRTS.**  
THIS day received, a large invoice of a good quality's Cellu-  
brated Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, all  
Immovable, Wide Tape, Ocean Foam  
and other popular styles of  
Hoop Skirts.  
Call and see them. (april8) O. K. BENNETT.

**WANTED!**  
Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry  
of the  
**REGULAR ARMY!**  
THIS Regiment offers superior  
advantages to all patriotic  
men. They bring away from the  
moment of their enlistment a  
Good Pay, Clothing, Rations and  
being commanded by Representatives  
of Officers. Terms of enlistment are  
**THREE YEARS.**  
**PAY PER MONTH, \$13**  
**\$13, \$13.**  
In case a soldier becomes dis-  
abled while in the service he is paid  
at the Soldiers' Rest, or a Pension  
for Life. Apply for further Infor-  
mation at No. 2 Hyatt Hotel  
block.

**W. B. ATKIN, S. A. T.,**  
 8th Infantry U. S. Army,  
 maldin  
 Returns to Ocala  
  
**SPECTACLES**  
**THOMSON** has a very large stock of all the different kinds of spectacles required for the various defects in eyesight, made of the best material which will be accurately fitted to the person wearing them. These glasses are mounted in every variety of style, and will be sold at the lowest prices. The attention of all who require any good setting and comfortable article, of a superior quality, is invited to my stock, I can suit them to all cases.  
 J. A. DENNEY,  
 maldin  
**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
**THOMSON** has returned to Jacksonville and taken up rooms in good style, over Curtis' Drug Store opposite the Hyatt House, where he intends to  
**MAKE PICTURES**  
 of the children of Jacksonville and vicinity in all styles, good as the best can be made, and at little cheaper than the Cheaper set.  
 Please call and examine specimens and list of prices and satisfy yourself before purchasing pictures.  
 Jacksonville, My 28th, 1861. maldin  
**Another Large Arrival of**  
**Crockery & Glassware**  
**AT**  
**WHEELOCK'S**  
**JUST** received, the best stock of White Granite & all kinds of Crockery ever brought to the South. Those wishing lots of two or two hundred dollars, retail, will do well to look here before going to Chicago or New York.  
 maldin

**Bryan's**  
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Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

### Governor's Message.

[Continued from yesterday.]

After the call for drafted militia, the 20th regiment was speedily filled, and up to the 22d day of August, which day volunteering had been extended, the number of volunteers reported, warranted the organization of thirteen new regiments, numbering from 21 to 33 inclusive. Two of these regiments were, however, deficient in number, but I succeeded in obtaining special order from the war department authorizing the recruiting for these two regiments to advance them, the government paying advance bounty and advance pay. Of these the 31st has since been recruited, and is mustered into the U. S. service, ready to be sent to the field, and the 27th lacks but few men and will also soon be mustered.

It is to be regretted that the policy of the general government did not permit them to extend volunteering beyond the 22d day of August, except for old regiments, as otherwise the state would probably have furnished the required number of men in volunteers. I very urgently and repeatedly urged for such an extension, assigning fully the reasons and pointing out that at that time engaged in harvesting, our state being mainly agricultural, and our harvest late. The principal reason of the refusal probably was the hope that the old regiments might thus be filled.

### THE DRAFT.

Prior to the execution of the draft, it became necessary to enroll the militia. The enrollment required to be made by the assessors under our state laws, had never been properly made and could not be relied upon for the purposes of the draft. Hence it became necessary to be made under the authority of the war department, by appointing the sheriffs enrolling officers, requiring the lists to be publicly exposed for correction for three days in every town and ward of a city or village. I have thus secured a reasonably accurate enrollment; and in those towns and wards only where the people did not take sufficient interest in the matter to examine and see to the correctness of the rolls when exposed, or where localities where the deputies appointed by the sheriffs differed in their duty and omitted to expose the rolls for examination, is the enrollment very defective. This enrollment shows 127,891 men liable to military duty, of which 28,012 were exempt by the commissioners for disability and other causes under existing laws and regulations. Judging, however, from the experience in the late draft, it is safe to presume that one fourth part of those left on the rolls are entitled to exemption, they having failed to apply to the commissioners in proper time. The number above given, does not include the thousands who have since volunteered. As soon as the enrollment was completed, the draft was ordered in all the counties that had failed to fill their quotas by volunteers, and was executed on or immediately after the 10th day of November, except in the county of Manitowish, where the commissioner for drafting was absent, and where, upon being satisfied that the justice would be done by the people of that county, I caused a re-examination of the enrolled militia to be made. This is now completed, and the draft will soon be perfected in that county. Excluding Manitowish county, there have been drafted 4,455 men.

Of these were discharged on account of errors in the enrollment, 200; reported in camps of recruits, 2,241; subsequently discharged for disability and other causes, 1,253; leaving 2,992. Of which 491 have volunteered for our regiments and in the 27th and 31st. The balance have been organized in companies and assigned to the 34th regiment. Those who have not reported are considered deserters, and their names have been furnished to the U. S. marshal, on whom devolves the duty of arresting them as well as other deserters from the army.

This result shows that there are intrinsic errors in the regulations under which this draft was made. Conscription is in my judgment the best, the true and proper manner of calling into the field the military power of a country; and in order to be effective, it should be governed by just, wise and proper regulations. Under the present law and regulations of the war department the man who is already beyond the prime of his life, whose constitution has been impaired by privations and hard labor, who has a large family depending upon him for their daily bread, who by his industry and daily labor adds to the material wealth of the country, is as liable to be called out as the young man in the vigor of life, with no one depending on him for support. We should judge by the laws of other nations and let history teach us by the example of Napoleon's famous armies, raised by conscription, were made up of young men. At the extra session in September last, I called the attention of the legislature to the necessity of making state laws and regulations upon the subject of drafting. They were not then acted upon, but experience must have since convinced many how necessary such laws will become should we be required to furnish more troops.

A then recommended that at least two classes should be made, the first to consist of those between 18 and 35 years of age, the second of those between 35 and 45 years old, the second not to be called upon until the first should have been exhausted. Perhaps even three classes might properly be made, in order to insure first the services of those in the field whose labor is most needed. Proper rules for exemptions in cases of great hardship should also be made. Had such regulations been in force at the last draft, much of its apparent harshness, much of the suffering it now creates, and much of the opposition to it, would not have appeared. The manner of service should also be changed. Commissioners might be appointed to go from county to county to examine the draft, consisting of surgeons to examine the persons after they are drafted, and one or

more commissioners to pass upon the claims of exemption. If a person drafted should be rejected, another might be drawn in his stead immediately. This would insure the required number, while it would probably obviate many of the complaints made on the ground that different rules of exemption had been adopted by the many different commissioners and surgeons. Strict regulations should also be made to prevent an evasion of the draft by persons liable to its levying the state immediately prior or subsequently to the draft. A system of passports for a short time would seem to be necessary. All such regulations, enacted by the direct representatives of the people of their state legislature, would command more ready obedience and acquiescence.

I most urgently recommend that you take this matter under your consideration and enact such laws upon the subject as in your wisdom may be just, effective and as little oppressive as circumstances will permit. I hope and trust that the army now gallantly facing the enemy, or ready to leave for the field of conflict may be sufficient to end the war, but the past has taught us that we are often deceived in our hopes, and that we should be prepared for emergencies.

It becomes my painful duty here to mention that serious disturbances took place in one of the counties in this state at the time of the execution of the draft therein. The proceedings of the draft was interrupted by a large and numerous body of armed men, who destroyed the militia rolls and ballot boxes, drove away and maltreated the commissioner of drafting, demolished his house, injured many other peaceable and law-abiding citizens and destroyed the property of many persons who were obedient to the law. On being advised of these disgraceful proceedings, which bore the character of open rebellion, I took prompt measures to restore peace and enforce the draft. A large number of persons, most of them with arms in their hands, were arrested by and turned over to the United States military authorities that they might be dealt with as ordered by the proclamation of the president of the United States of September 25th, ordering that all persons resisting militia drafts should be tried by court-martial and punished as rebels. I urged immediately and repeatedly upon the president the necessity of giving them a speedy trial, as provided by his proclamation. I have entertained no doubt of the power of the president to subject to trial by court-martial men who, in this case, are charged with openly resisting the proceedings of the draft. They were actually in rebellion against the government of the United States; they were forcibly resisting regulations lawfully and constitutionally made by the president, commanding in chief of the army and of the militia of the United States, called into active service to suppress insurrection, and their proceedings were insurrectionary in their character. Should I have erred in this, it has been in common with many wiser and truer men, and under circumstances of necessity demanding prompt and immediate action on my part, to restore quiet, and save greater calamities and disturbances. By bad and designing men the enforcement of the draft in that county had been made odious, the spirit of resistance had been raised to such a height, that the militia of the civil authorities had not and could not have the slightest control over the armed mob. Of the power of the civil law, there was no fear in the minds of these men; no inducements by a grand jury could, under the terror to which they would hold public opinion, probably be found against them for the riot, destruction of property and injury to persons; much less that a petit jury could be found to convict any of them. This also shows a want of respect for the authority of the executive in enforcing conscription may not be questioned, and that those who should attempt resistance may be punished under the laws of the state.

The execution of the draft was no crime, but it was one from which I could not shrink without violating my duty to the state, the government, and the constitution and laws of the United States. The constitution of the United States gives congress the power to raise and calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion. Congress accordingly authorized the President to call forth the militia, or part of it, for nine months, and to make all necessary laws and regulations "for enrolling the militia," and "otherwise putting the act into execution." And the President did call it out, made the necessary rules, and required Wisconsin to furnish its number. Laws are made to furnish the militia, and are not to be disregarded. I have simply done my duty, to the best of my ability, leaving it to the candid people to uphold me in its execution against the aspersions of those who, having first discouraged enlistments, claim that I am responsible for the hardships arising in many instances, from this conscription.

Including the regiments yet in the state, Wisconsin has furnished to the United States government, during the present war, one regiment of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, one company of cavalry, and one company of sharpshooters, enlisted for three years or during the war, 35,511 recruits for old regiments, 2,155 drafted militia in camps, 735 militia not yet reported, including those considered as deserters, and those to be drafted in Manitowish county, 2,270

Aggregate, 43,740. Under quota under all the calls, giving credit for the excess furnished before the call of July 21, is 44,961, showing that in order to fill our quota, the state will have to furnish yet 921 men, which should be by enlistments for the old regiments, which it is to be hoped will be furnished in that way. It is, however, proper to mention that the enrollment furnished 41,929 men, which, in addition to the results of the draft, would be 433 more than our quota. This discrepancy arises to some extent, undoubtedly, from repetitions of names on the sheriff's enrollment; but it is also not unlikely that our regiments in the field have failed to make complete returns to the adjutant general's office of the number of new recruits they have received, and the deficiency is actually much less than above stated. Considering the large number of foreigners in our state not liable to military duty, Wisconsin has certainly done its full share of furnishing troops in this war, although it may yet be short a few hundred men.

As appears from reports made to the adjutant general's office, the total loss of our troops in the field by deaths, discharges, and desertions, was on the first of December, 7,875; the largest part of this loss arises, undoubtedly, from discharges and desertions. The report of the adjutant general will furnish you particular information on these and other points in connection with our military affairs.

In the organization of new regiments I adopted the plan of promoting meritorious and experienced officers of old regiments, thus rewarding merit and giving the new regiments experienced field officers. I regret that by a personal order of the war department, which I with many other governors commiserated against, refusing to discharge officers in the field for the purpose of accepting promotion in new regiments, has prevented me from continuing this practice with the later regiments, thus making it necessary to place inexperienced men in command of the new troops. I also adopted the plan of promoting meritorious non-commissioned officers and privates of old regiments by giving them positions as commissioned officers in companies of new regiments. Much to my regret, an order from the war department prevented the carrying of this practice into the drafted militia, on the ground that the time of service being different, men from the volunteer regiments could not be discharged to accept commissions in a new militia regiment. Being well convinced that the promotions in both cases would not seriously interfere with the organization of the old regiments from which these meritorious men are to be taken, I respectfully recommend that you memorialize the President of the United States requesting him to change these orders. I have failed to convince the government of the propriety of such change.

Wisconsin has reason to be proud of her noble and brave sons who have stood bravely and unflinchingly by the flag of the Union. The bravery of her troops is not excelled by any other state. The "Iron Brigade" has secured a distinguished place in the history of this war. East, west and south, upon many of the bloody fields of battle, have Wisconsin's brave sons won for themselves the names of heroes. True and unflinchingly they fought for the Union and looked death in the face in a thousand different forms; without a murmur have they fallen shattered and mangled upon the cold and gory field; without a sigh or a groan, they have bravely met their end. Many a soldier's life, many a life, have lingered and died in hospital, vainly longing to breathe their last breath in the air of their adopted state. Many a fireside has been made desolate; the orphaned children, the widowed mothers, the mourning fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters—who can count them? Let us not forget those who have died for our country's sake; let us remember those who bravely upheld the honor of the Republic, and who, ready to die if not to live, let us give them the tribute which is due them from a grateful state. I recommend that a resolution be adopted by you embodying your sentiments on this subject, and that provisions be made to retain in the archives of the state a true record of the part Wisconsin's loyal sons have taken in the suppression of this great and abhorred rebellion.

I would also recommend that you lay the claims to promotion of our brave and gallant commanders of troops, and of the President. I have repeatedly addressed him upon the subject, urging the promotion of some of our meritorious colonels. While it is true that promotion in the field should be made for merit and capacity, it is also true that the bravery of Wisconsin troops is well and universally known and acknowledged, and that she has sent as able colonels and officers to the field as has gone from other states, and their claims to promotion should therefore be recognized.

At the special session last year I also called the attention of the legislature to the necessity of amending our militia law so as to give the state an effective militia system. The reasons which I then urged, and which still exist, with war surrounding us, we should be prepared for future emergencies. The fears which were then entertained of Indian difficulties on our frontier have not entirely subsided. Without an organization of the militia, without the necessary arms and ammunition, we are really defenceless. Perhaps arms and ammunition could be obtained in sufficient quantities from the general government; but the organization of the militia seems to me to be imperatively demanded by the condition of our country.

This organization should be as simple as possible in order to be effective. I respectfully refer you to some observations on this subject in the report of the adjutant general, which meet with my approval. By a personal application to the secretary of war, and an explanation of the condition of our frontier settlements, I was enabled last fall to obtain 2,000 stands of arms for the militia, and also some ammunition. Under existing laws these arms could properly only be distributed where uniformed companies had been formed in the state. Wherever applications were made to me for arms, I advised the applicants to form such companies under the statute, and as far as possible the requisitions of these companies have been complied with. But in the more thinly populated parts of the state, and in the more remote parts of the state, the formation of uniformed companies is hardly practicable.

At the adjourned session of June last the legislature made an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of defraying expenses of the militia, and since incurred in care of sick and wounded soldiers. Of this fund there has been expended up to the present time the sum of \$10,828.94, leaving \$11,171.06 yet undrawn. A detailed report of these expenditures and of their nature, and the purpose for which the money was used and the general results obtained, will soon be laid before you. During the sickly season and last summer and autumn, when our soldiers and sailors and nurses were sent south to bring sick and wounded soldiers from this state to their homes or to northern hospitals, and such expeditions were subsequently on several occasions dispatched to the battle-fields, severe battles in which troops from our state had taken part. These expeditions have all been under the charge of the surgeon general, and have been of the greatest usefulness to the brave wounded soldiers, adding much to their credit is due to the able aid of the surgeon general and the philanthropic gentlemen who always without compensation, accompanied him, for the manner in which they always discharged their missions. Often have I heard of the touching scenes that took place on the arrival of these parties, when the gallant unfortunate men could not repress their tears on seeing that the state followed them upon the battle-field, tendering them aid and comfort which they so well deserved and were in need of.

At the beginning of the war and up to last summer sick and wounded men were generally permitted to go home to recruit their health and were granted limited furloughs for that purpose. This system led to much abuse, and to the diminution of the army to such an extent, that the government adopted the rule, to which it has since rigidly adhered, of refusing to allow soldiers to go home, and instead of discharging their discharge if unfit for further service. Last fall, with Governors of many other states, I presented a request to the President to change this system to some extent, by establishing hospitals in the several states and removing as much as possible the sick to the respective hospitals in their own states, where they would be nearer their friends, and where, to the furthest extent, at least, the furloughing system could be carried out. Prior to this I had repeatedly and urgently applied for the establishment of a hospital at some proper place in our state, with a view of having our sick and wounded removed thence. The reason why these requests have not

been granted is the one, I presume, which induced the government originally to cease paying to any state, and especially to Wisconsin, the cost of the present system is on the whole the best, and one dictated by necessity, and I will here take occasion, from my own observation and from all the reports I have received from reliable sources, to bear witness to the really excellent manner in which the government hospitals are generally kept. It is true complaints have often been made, and in many instances undoubtedly justly made, of improper treatment of men in hospitals, but in many cases where such complaints reached me, where I have caused investigation to be made, I have been subsequently convinced that the complaints were without foundation, and emanated from some worthless source.

Immediately after the appropriation, I sent several competent gentlemen to the principal hospitals to act as agents, on the part of the state, in looking after and curing our sick and wounded soldiers. But such agents, not exceeding four at any one time, have never been sent, and the labor has in all instances been most unprofitably bestowed. In the cities of New York and Philadelphia I have made use of agencies already established by other states, and in the city of Washington the Wisconsin Aid Society has rendered most valuable and gratuitous services. A soldier lying in a hospital sick and wounded has many wants that the regular hospital attendants cannot well supply. The agents can see to these wants, procure descriptive lists, place sick men in communication with their relatives, and those who are entitled to discharges obtain such, and see that abuses in hospitals are promptly brought to the attention of superior officers and remedied.

Much complaint, and I regret to say, just complaint has been made on the matter of discharges. Men wholly unfit for service have often been permitted to remain in hospitals for want of their discharges, an unreasonable length of time; many have been discharged, and their relatives have not promptly procured the papers, might have recovered if permitted to go home, or at least might have expired in the arms of their friends. In this matter the State Agents have worked incessantly, and have often made complaint to the proper authorities, not always, however, with success. Some delay is unavoidable, but a large part of it, unreasonable, and some change to the present system of discharges seems absolutely demanded. I recommend that you memorialize the President upon this subject, also upon the subject of establishing a hospital in this state, to which a large portion of our sick and wounded might be brought. I also respectfully recommend that before you adjourn the necessary appropriation be made to enable me to continue to give aid to our sick and wounded soldiers.

I cannot close this subject without paying a proper tribute to the many noble and able societies, consisting mostly of women in our state, who have upon every labor day, supplied the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, or without mentioning the many obligations under which the state is to the Chicago and St. Louis Sanitary Commissions, they having always supplied our wants, and often, without being asked, tendered their assistance.

### MILITARY CONTINGENT FUND.

Although the expenses of organizing and equipping new regiments have during the past year been borne directly by the United States, it yet often happens that the Executive is called upon to make disbursements in connection with the organization of the troops, which would constitute a proper claim against the General Government, but for which no provision has been made. I have often been embarrassed in matters of this kind, not considering the civil contingent fund as the proper source from which to draw for this purpose. A reasonable sum should be placed at the disposal of the Executive for this purpose, to be accounted for in the proper manner, the expenditure of this money to be brought in account against the General Government as a legitimate claim for raising troops for its defense.

### ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.

The Allotment Commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States under an act of Congress, but whose expenses are borne by the State under a law of the last Legislature, entered upon their duties early last spring in taking the allotment of our soldiers in the field, to enable them safely and regularly to transmit so much of their pay to their families and friends at home as they might desire for that purpose. This allotment system, excellent and beneficial as it would undoubtedly be, and as it was designed to be, has met with many obstacles on the part of pay officers, whose labors were thereby somewhat increased, so as to interfere very materially with the progress of the work on the part of the Commissioners, and with a proper execution of it. The efforts of the Commissioners, aided materially by the voluntary assistance of the State Treasurer, have, however, insured the proper working of the system, and under recent stringent orders from the United States military departments, it is believed that the difficulties have been removed and that henceforth our soldiers and their families will have the uninterrupted benefits of it.

The report of the allotment commissioners, which will be laid before you, will show you the result of their labors and the difficulties they had to meet and overcome. The report of the allotment commissioners, dated the 15th of December last, 12,387 men had allotted to their families the sum of \$1,783,705.92 per annum. The regiments from our state being very much scattered in the service, the allotment of a quite a number of them has not yet been made, while from the twentieth upward it was secured for all regiments before they left the state.

### STATE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Under the law of last year the commissary general has been early relieved from actual duty, his duties being devolved by me upon the quartermaster general. The officers connected with that department, there only remaining a few months' labor to place the accounts and books of that office in proper condition.

The office of surgeon general has been continued, and the services of that officer have been most important and will continue so to be as long as our army remains in the field. The labor and work in the adjutant general's office has been much increased during the past year. The expenses of all these offices constitute a proper claim against the general government, and will undoubtedly be allowed, since they have certainly been kept within very low and reasonable bounds.

The reports of the adjutant general and quartermaster general will be submitted to you as soon as printed. That of the surgeon general has not yet been received, that office being absent on an expedition to the battle-field at Murfreesboro. As soon as it is received, it will be laid before you.

ways open; either cowardly to yield to the outrage committed upon the nation by the traitors in arms, and dishonorably submit to a permanent subjugation, or to the destruction of the government and constitution, or to bring out the military power of the loyal states to suppress the rebellion and enforce the law. The government and the people with one accord chose the latter alternative—the only one that could be honorably chosen. The contest is still raging; a new and large army has been sent to the field, and although the nation has been disappointed in the success thus far, we must not forget that we were over-optimistic, nor must we forget what has actually been accomplished. The fortunes of war are not always on the same side, but if with our resources and confidence in the righteousness of our cause, we remain united in the support of the government in the struggle for its existence, I trust that all the sacrifices in blood and treasure will not have been vainly made, and that we shall yet see the Union and the authority of the government of the United States re-established.

*Divide et impera*, is an old adage that the enemies of the country, and the sympathizers with the rebellion in the north have well learned. If all true, loyal men of the north will stand united, and will not allow party strife and prejudice to darken their better judgment, the few traitorous men that may be among us will be powerless. The south builds its last hope upon a divided north.

In judging the acts of the administration in the conduct of this war, we should be forbearing. On no man was ever, on this continent, so fearful a responsibility thrown as rests upon the president of the United States. No candid man doubts his earnest desire to save the government, the Union and the constitution; but he is human and may err, as we are all liable to err. Much fault is found in certain quarters with his recent proclamation of emancipation, and in the want of energy in the conduct of the war. Both the prosecution of this war and the suppression of the rebellion is just and right, or it is unjust and wrong. If just, all means allowed by the usages of war of the civilized world should be resorted to for its successful termination; humanity even and justice to our brave army demand this, they demand that there should be a vigorous prosecution of the war. The emancipation proclamation is strictly in accordance with the principles of justice and successful termination of the war by depriving the enemy of one of its chief means of support. In times of peace the president would under the constitution clearly not have had the power to interfere with slavery in any of the states, but when the south made open war upon the government and constitution, they renounced all right to claim their protection. If it is lawful for the president to order thousands of traitors in arms to be killed by the enemy, why should he be killed by their property, shall it not be lawful for him to declare those free who are held in bondage by them and who are employed by their masters in sustaining the rebellion.

But the plea that this policy will exasperate the rebels and destroy the hope of their peaceful return to the Union and submission to its laws. Have they ever shown the slightest disposition to such return? Have they not wretchedly wadded their arms to destroy the constitution and the Union? Have they not always had the opportunity to lay down their traitorous arms, submit to the laws and save all their rights under the constitution? The people of the loyal states in great overwhelming majority would gladly welcome them back under the constitution as it is, if they would submit to its authority. Is it not preposterous to speak of conciliatory measures against traitors who with marauding hands are tearing the nation's life and against whom we have sent in the field a million of armed men? This proclamation of emancipation I cannot regard otherwise than as a just and wise measure. Men may justly differ in their judgment about it, but if there should be those who, on account of this policy, desire to embarrass the administration in the further prosecution of the war, they cannot be the true friends of the Union and constitution, and they are more anxious for the traitor right to hold his fellow man in bondage than that the Union be saved. May the Supreme Ruler of the Universe so guide the actions of the people of this once happy and now so distracted country that the republic be saved and not shattered upon the rocks of disunion and dissension.

EDWARD SALOMON.

Madison, January 14, 1863.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Union Passenger Depot

### To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

### MORNING DISPATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Consols closed 93.93 for money. Erie 43.44. Illinois Central shares 44.41.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.

Latest markets—Breadstuffs market quiet and steady. Corn firm. Provisions flat.

The following is the synopsis of news sent by the Langaroo: A Paris correspondent of the London Times says that Napoleon, at his New Year's reception, said that he regretted greatly the continuance of civil war, but hoped before next New Year's day matters would be settled. This was said, says the correspondent, with a sort of smile and may be interpreted as a pious wish, or prediction, or even as an indication of something more significant. To another person, who the same day expressed to the Emperor the earnest hope that the battle of Fredericksburg might be the last, the Emperor said that he hoped the war would be ended by next spring. This incident created many conjectures.

The American minister at Madrid protested against the sale of the Sumter, which, he says, will not be respected by federal cruisers, as she is a federal vessel seized by rebels at New Orleans. Instructions have been asked from the government at London as to whether a register is to be given her.

In France the unemployed cotton operatives are computed at three hundred thousand in absolute destitution.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says the relations between Paris and Madrid are far from cordial. The French government is most anxious to have the co-operation of England after the troops are in possession of the city. Bourse heavy.

It was reported that the chief members of King Leopold's private cabinet had gone to Lisbon to urge King Ferdinand to accept the Greek throne.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

A letter from the army of the Potomac to the Tribune says, the reports from Nashville that Longstreet's corps has removed westward to reinforce Bragg are unfounded. Longstreet himself was here two days ago with his command. It is believed that no entire rebel corps has been withdrawn from our front, but we have information from deserters and counterbattles that some batteries, regiments and divisions have been detached and sent to Tennessee.

Specials from Washington, 19th.—The ways and means committee, this morning,

### JAPANESE TEA.

A GOOD article, for one dollar per pound. R. B. MITCHELL.

### Cider Vinegar.

A PURE article. R. B. MITCHELL.

I have a few more barrels of the same Maltese that I had for sale at 50 cents per gallon. R. B. MITCHELL.

### English Breakfast Tea.

THIS is an article that gives general satisfaction. Price one dollar per pound. R. B. MITCHELL.

### WINTER APPLES.

A few dollars and seventy-five cents per barrel. R. B. MITCHELL.

### New Books.

Lectures on Moral Science, BY Mark Hopkins, President of Williams College, just received and for sale. RUTHERLAND & RIDER.

### OBJECT LESSONS.

BY John A. New supply just received by RUTHERLAND & RIDER.

### Peterson for February.

TOGETHER with the latest Daily and Weekly Papers, received by RUTHERLAND & RIDER.

### Stove for Sale.

A GOOD second hand Cook Stove for sale. Inquire at C. W. Munnell's Carriage Shop.

### White & Brown Cotton Rags Wanted.

I WANT 30,000 pounds of clean white cotton rags, and 20,000 pounds of brown cotton rags, and will pay in trade for the white, six cents per lb; for the brown, four cents per lb. R. B. MITCHELL, Grocer, 3 doors west of Central Bank.

### LAPPIN'S HALL, JANESVILLE.

From Hope Chapel, New York, and Tremont Temple, Boston.

### For Three Nights Only!

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, January 19th, 20th and 21st.

### THE GREAT HISTORICAL EXHIBITION

### American War of 1862.

WHICH RECENTLY ATTRACTION SO MUCH ATTENTION AT MILWAUKEE and other western cities, will open as above.

The only thing of the kind in Existence.

Every scene of importance, from the bombardment of Fort Sumter, down to the last terrible struggle in front of Vicksburg, is treated with thrilling reality before the beholder.

See small bills for particulars.

Prices: Adults 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock. Janesville, January 15th, 1863. JAG644

### J. A. DENELL.

REGULATOR OF WATCHES.

On hand and constantly receiving a good assortment of

Fine Gold and Silver Case Watches,

THE AMERICAN WATCH,

STERLING SILVER WARE,

Silver Plated Ware,

a large assortment of

CLOCKS, TIME PIECES, CALENDAR REGULATORS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Razors, Shavers and Scissors,

Gold Pens and Fancy Goods,

and is constantly on hand, will be constantly on hand and for sale.

### LITTLE LOWER

than you can buy elsewhere. Having a practical knowledge of

### WATCH REPAIRING.

both Swiss and European, I feel confident that I can satisfy my customers in any of the most difficult work on Chronometers, Duplex or any other complicated watches.

Particular attention paid to

MAKING AND REPAIRING JEWELRY,

Also

Clocks Cleaned and Repaired.

J. A. DENELL.

### The Jessup Grain Drill!

Improved and Made by

### R. J. RICHARDSON.

THIS satisfaction which the Richardson Drill gave in 1862 has induced me to

### Make Double the Number for 1863.

The principle of the Drill is all that was at first claimed for it. The experience of 1862 enables me to make them just

Adapted to the Peculiarities of this Soil,

which is very difficult to till.

To those who know the Richardson Drill is the best in this vicinity last spring, and it is universally conceded that the Richardson Drill is

### PERFECTLY ACCURATE

in the quantity of Seed Sown per Acre, and that it is easily adjusted to any quantity desired. It is also conceded that the Richardson Drill is the

### Lightest Draft and the Easiest for the Team

of any Drill yet introduced.

The drills of 1862 are readily changed from double to single rank. The policy is longer, deeper, and better than those of 1862, which were then better adapted to the hard and crusty soil of early fall plowing. Notwithstanding this







# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

## Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after November 17th, 1892:

Chicago, through,	Arrive,	Close,	Depart
Chicago, through,	8:45 P. M.	9:00 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
Chicago & N. W. north,	1:10 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Chicago & N. W. south,	1:10 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison, way,	9:45 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Madison, way,	1:10 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Madison, way,	1:10 P. M.	1:20 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
Bellevue and way,	8:15 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	8:45 P. M.
Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Monday, Tuesday and Friday at 7 P. M., and leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.			
Overland mail to Madison closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., and leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.			
Overland mail to Springfield closes Tuesday and Friday at 7 A. M., and leaves Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.			
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays from 12 M. to 1 P. M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

The 22d Regiment.—We learn from an officer just returned from the twenty-second regiment that it is at Danville, Ky., and that the health of the men, generally, is very good. The following appointments have recently been made in this regiment: 2d Lieut. Gage Burgess as 1st Lieut. Co. E, 22d Reg., vice Reeves, resigned, and Francis N. Keely as 2d Lieut. of the same; Van Buren S. Newman as 2d Lieut. Co. K, 22d Reg., vice Newman, deceased.

The snow is sixteen inches deep in Kentucky. So great a quantity of snow has never before been witnessed there.

Capt. Finny, 5th Wisconsin battery, reported killed, is badly wounded, but hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The Twelfth Battery.—A letter from the battery, dated the 10th, says they have received marching orders, and expect to go to Vicksburg.

The 15th Regiment.—Quartermaster Eyleshamer is at home in this city, on a visit to his family. He reports the regiment in first rate condition, well disciplined, in good spirits, and ready at all times to meet the enemy. They are quartered at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee.

BRAGG NOT REINFORCED.—It is not credited at Washington that Longstreet has reinforced Bragg, in Tennessee, and we perceive by dispatches from Murfreesboro, of the 17th, that there is not much faith in the rumor there.

Dwight Griffin, Co. A, 10th Wisconsin, and Luke Walker, B, 21st Wisconsin, died at the hospital in Nashville on the 15th.

AN IMPROBABLE STORY.—The Chicago Tribune has a dispatch from Washington, Jan. 18th, which says:

Three weeks ago Burnside issued an order for the troops to march with ten days' cooked rations within forty-eight hours. The President countermanded the order upon the representation of two officers of Franklin's division who came up and declared to the President that the army was so demoralized that if it fought it would be sure to be cut to pieces.

Gen. Burnside came up to know why his order was countermanded. Learning these facts he demanded the names of the officers, but was refused, and then tendered his resignation.

The President wouldn't accept it. Gen. Burnside has since learned the names of the officers and will court martial them.

The "Senate" will meet at the Common Council Room this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Lost.—Last evening, between the Central Bank and the Catholic Church, a black Velvet Vest, partly worn. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Gazette Office.

SUPREME COURT.—We learn that a telegraphic dispatch has been received from Madison stating that the first circuit will be reached, in the supreme court, on Thursday next.

Lost.—A pair of ladies cloth gaiters, between McKee's store and the Gazette office. The finder will please leave them at this office.

The Eighth Regiment.—We have received a letter from Capt. Britton, dated La Grange, Tenn., Jan. 5th, in which he says that the men of his company are all well and in good spirits.

PANORAMA OF THE WAR.—Last evening notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a large audience of our best citizens attended the exhibition of this interesting panorama which, in our opinion, is worthy of the appellation which our brothers of the quill have given it. "The greatest panorama of the day." Go to Lappin's Hall to-night.

Lost.—In this city on the 15th inst., a large envelope containing about \$60 in currency, a draft on New York for \$60 payable to Lester C. Holt, a receipt for \$27.94 from Dana & Carl to Philip Snyder, and an envelope addressed to Lester C. Holt, Hampton, Conn. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office.

**Rats, Rats, Rats!**  
Killed by thousands using Oats' Rat Exterminator. For sale at  
J. S. KILPATRICK  
COLUMBIA DRUG STORE.

**Shorthorn Sale.**  
Circuit Court, BQOK COUNTY.  
George M. Murray, agt Eugene F. Kendall, — Ken-  
dall, his wife, and Thomas Tuttle.  
In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment, rendered and sale rendered to said court, in the above entitled action, on the 5th day of December, 1892, in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants, I, the undersigned, do hereby sell, to the highest bidder, at the Court house, of the post office, in the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wis., on

THE 31st DAY OF MARCH, 1893,  
at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, the following described mortgage premises, to-wit: All those tracts or parcels of land situate and being in the city of Beloit, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, well known and described as follows, to-wit: No three (3) and No four (4) of lot No four (4) in block twenty six (26), in the city of Beloit, county of Rock, state of Wisconsin, the survey of the same.—Dated December 27th, 1892.

CHAS. G. WILLIAMS, Sheriff of Rock County.  
Plaintiff's Attorney.  
JANUARY 17th, 1893.

**Steel Engravings.**  
A LARGE lot of Fine Steel Engravings on the late Gov. Harvey, for sale at the Janesville Attorney's Emporium, corner Court and Main.  
O. J. DEARBORN.  
JANUARY 17th, 1893.

**ECHELIN & FOOTE,**  
Merchant Tailors  
DEALERS IN  
READY-MADE CLOTHING  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,  
and  
Gents' Furnishing Goods.  
West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank.  
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.  
CUSTOM WORK  
Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style.  
JANUARY 17th, 1893.

# S-T-1890-X.

**Drake's Plantation Bitters.**  
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and relieve the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and cleanse the system. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaints and Nervous Debility. They are the best bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and the exhausted laborer's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Balm, the celebrated Calumet Balm, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons.  
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,  
202 Broadway, N. Y.  
Oct 28d20mnafr.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Janesville Wholesale Market.**  
Reported for the Janesville Gazette,  
**HUMP & GRAY.**  
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.  
JANESVILLE, JANUARY 30, 1893.  
We make up prices as follows: 15c good to extra milling spring, 1000.05; fair to good shipping grade, 95c; rejected qualities 75c to 85c.  
BARLEY—\$2.50c per 50 lbs for choice, and, 60c to 80c common to fair.  
RYE—in good request at 50c to 60c per 100 lbs.  
OATS—pure white dent 38c to 40c per 100 lbs; yellow 36c to 38c; ear 30c to 32c per 100 lbs.  
OATS—good local and shipping demand at 38c to 42c per bushel.  
TIMOTHY SEED—wanted at \$1.00, 90c per 40 lbs. BEANS—choice white, 1.00, 75c per 60 lbs, common to fair quality 60c to 70c.  
KIDNEY—choice, 1.00, 75c per 100 lbs.  
POTATOES—choice, 1.00, 75c per 100 lbs.  
POULTRY—dressed chickens 4c per lb, turkeys 5c to 6c.  
DRESSED HOGS—firm at 4.50, 4.70 per 100 for heavy and 4.00, 4.20 for light.  
HIDES—Green, to 60c; Dry, 10c to 12c.

**United States Collector's Office,**  
2nd Division, Wisconsin,  
Madison, January 24th, 1893.  
PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I have received the annual collection list for this district and that all duties and taxes are due and payable. I will be at the Hyatt House in the city of Janesville, on the 20th, 21st and 22d instants, for the purpose of receiving said duties and taxes and persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes assessed upon them within the time specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. All payments must be made in United States Treasury Notes.  
EDWIN H. WADSWORTH,  
Collector, 2d District of Wisconsin.

**New Music Store!**  
I shall keep  
PIANOS AND MELODEONS  
of the best manufacture constantly on hand, also all New Sheet Music  
as it comes from the press. Particular attention paid to repairing Pianos and Melodeons, and all other Musical Instruments. Orders left at my store, in Tallman's building, opposite Central Bank, J. A. DARLING.

**Economy is Wealth.**  
In these war times it is the first duty of every man, to be rich or poor, to exercise economy.  
With the present high prices for wood and coal, it is a question of retrenching in the amount of fuel consumed, is of great importance. The use of the Heat Controller, which we have introduced, will save you a large amount of money.  
English's Patent Heat Controller,  
by which, if applied to any stove, an average saving is made of  
33 PER CENT.  
In the combustion. The expense is very small and a brief trial will satisfy that the Heat Controller is of immense practical advantage.  
If an argument necessary, to induce housekeepers to buy only two-thirds their usual supply of fuel, if it does not in every instance accomplish all that is claimed, the money will be refunded at the place where the Heat Controller is sold.  
Two foundations are working constantly in Chicago to keep up with the demand for this Heat Controller. General agent for the counties of Rock, Dane and Jefferson, West Milwaukee street.  
A supply of the Heat Controllers can be had at a Janesville, O. J. DEARBORN.  
A good local agent wanted. Inquire of E. S. Barrows, J. A. DARLING.

**Third and Last Call.**  
All persons indebted to me by note now due or by book account are hereby notified that immediate payment is expected and  
**Must be Made,**  
on collections will be enforced and costs added.  
J. H. RICHARDSON,  
Janesville, December 17th, 1892.

**Farmers' M 11!**  
THE subscribers having completed extensive repairs in said mill are prepared to do  
Better Work and Give Better Yield  
in Oatmeal grinding than any other mill in the county.  
Best Family Flour & Mill Feed  
constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to any part of the city.  
JACKMAN & ALDEN.

**GREAT CLOSING SALE.**  
McKAY & BRO. now offer their entire stock of  
CLOAKS AT COST.  
Also our entire stock of  
Plain and Printed Merinos  
at Actual Cost, to close out. Another invoice of those  
Splendid English Tabbet Goods,  
which sold so rapidly for the last month. This class of goods are confined to our house exclusively.  
J. A. DARLING, McKAY & BRO.  
Janesville, January 6th, 1893.

**Magazines for January,**  
together with the  
Latest Weekly and Daily Papers,  
received at the  
Regular Literary Emporium,  
24 door from the corner.  
SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

**FURNITURE AT OLD PRICES!**  
WISHING to close out my entire stock of Furniture I shall sell at  
10c to 15c  
for the next 30 days, which will give those in want of such goods a rare opportunity to purchase, as goods in this line have  
Advanced from 25 to 30 per cent.  
I keep all kinds of  
Parlor, Chamber and Common Furniture,  
LOOKING GLASSES, SEWING MACHINES, and  
In fact everything usually kept in a first class Furniture Store. All kinds of  
TURNING DONE TO ORDER.  
Any one in need of such goods will save at least 25 per cent by giving us a call, as I am now selling  
Main street, next door to McKee & Bro., Janesville, Wis.  
JANUARY 14th, 1893.

**WOOD FOR SALE.**  
500 CORDS heavy Black and White Oak wood delivered to any part of this city at \$4.50 per cord.  
J. A. DARLING, McKAY & BRO.  
JANUARY 14th, 1893.

**New Books and Magazines.**  
RECEIVED daily at the Janesville Literary Emporium, 24 door from New York, Boston and Chicago.  
O. J. DEARBORN.  
JANUARY 17th, 1893.

**WRITING AND WALL PAPERS.**  
THE largest and best selected stock in the state, which we are selling cheaper than the lowest price per mille this day.  
O. J. DEARBORN.  
JANUARY 17th, 1893.

**Wanted!**  
To Exchange a lot near the High School Building for lot presently located on the west side.  
J. A. DARLING, McKAY & BRO.  
JANUARY 14th, 1893.

**Bradbury's Golden Shower!**  
A New collection of Hymns and Tunes for the Sabbath School, just received and for sale by  
SUTHERLAND & RIDER.  
JANUARY 14th, 1893.

**A Large Assortment of**  
**BALMORAL SKIRTS!**  
**CHEAPER THAN EVER,**  
Just received at  
**BENNETT'S.**  
**DRY GOODS**  
OF ALL KINDS AT  
**BENNETT'S!**  
IN  
Style, Quality and Price  
to suit the most fastidious.

**BLACK SILKS,**  
in Plain, Single and Double Faced, at  
OLD PRICES.  
**FANCY SILKS**  
in great variety,  
Plain, Plaid, Brocade, &c., &c.  
**VALENCIAS, POPLINS, MERINOS**  
and  
**COBERGS.**

**DeLaines! DeLaines!!**  
An immense stock. Their unique beauty is acknowledged by all to be unsurpassed. Our stock  
**PRINTS**  
is the largest in the market, and having purchased before the great rise, we are enabled to sell the best  
Cheaper than the Cheapest.

**Bleached Muslins**  
at old prices.  
**SHEETING & CANTON FLANNEL**  
for the crowd.

**BROCHE AND PLAID SHAWLS,**  
CLOAKS, SAKQUES, HOODES, SONTAGES, SKATING CAPS, TIPPETS, &c.  
**Balmoral Skirts,**  
in quality and beauty of design that please all who examine them.  
Cassimeres, Bathing, Kentucky Jeans, Denims, &c., all of which are offered to the public at the  
Lowest Possible Price.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
and  
**CROCKERY.**  
An inspection of our stock is respectfully solicited.  
We bag to call the attention of the Ladies to the  
**New Trimmings!**  
This beautiful Trimming for Ladies' and Children's Clothing is now for the first time offered to the public. It is of extra fine material and superior manufacture. The price being all laid the same way, and finally held by the double line of stores,  
WILL NOT WASH OUT,  
thus presenting a good appearance without fringing, and retaining their perfect beauty and uniformity, by simply re-crimping the fulness with a knife blade by hand.  
By cutting through the center it is readily converted into single ruffles.  
Give it a trial, and you will be sure to please.  
Also celebrated Double Faced  
to be had only at  
RIORDAN & LEECH.

**GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS.**  
December 10th, 1892. O. K. BENNETT.  
Sixth Arrival of Merchandise  
at  
**McKee & Bro's**  
**MAMMOTH STORE.**  
WE are now receiving our sixth supply of  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
a great portion of which has been purchased by M. P. McKee, of this firm, in the great markets of Europe. Owing to our immense trade this fall in Janesville and our other stores we now have a resident buyer in New York; also Ed McKee is at present in the city attending the  
**Great Closing Sales of the Season**  
where goods are generally sold at a  
**GREAT SACRIFICE.**  
We are now receiving these goods, which are much below the early purchases, and having the largest stock of  
**Staple Goods**  
in the state, bought in April, May and June last on speculation, we can afford and  
**DO UNDERSELL**  
any firm in the great west.  
McKAY & BRO.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 10th, 1892.

**The Great Wall Paper Depot**  
Ahead, as Usual!  
in  
**TIME, STYLES AND PRICES.**  
WE have received a few hundred rolls of our spring patterns of  
**WALL PAPER,**  
among which may be found the choicest styles ever brought to this market.  
Remember, that the place to buy  
**WALL PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS**  
and  
**STATIONERY**  
of every description, cheaper than elsewhere in the state, is at the corner of JACKMAN & SMITH'S new block.  
done with neatness and dispatch.  
O. J. DEARBORN.  
JANUARY 3d, 1893.

**Mr. W. C. Rayner,**  
TEACHER OF THE PIANOFORTE,  
From New York City,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Janesville that he intends to locate in this city, and will be pleased to take pupils the first of February. Having had much experience in teaching, considers himself well qualified. Will also attend to tuning pianos. Enquire at Mr. Wilcox's music store.  
Janesville, January 3d, 1893. J. A. DARLING.

**WOOL SHAWLS,**  
including those with the fashionable "Garibaldi" design.  
McKAY & BRO.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 10th, 1892.

**Ladies Merino Vests,**  
HIGHT neck and long sleeves all sizes.  
McKAY & BRO.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 10th, 1892.

**Sewing and Knitting Machines.**  
THE undersigned has opened shop on West Milwaukee street, one door east of Palmer & Son's drug store, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale Singer's Sewing and Alkan's Knitting Machines, and will do all kinds of Knitting and Stitching with neatness and dispatch.  
MRS. WM. ADDY.  
JANUARY 14th, 1893.

**SCHOOL BOOKS!**  
SUTHERLAND & RIDER have a full supply of all the  
School Books, Copy Books & Stationery  
used in our city schools, and we will sell the same at  
Least 10 per Cent Cheaper  
than the regular retail price.  
JANUARY 14th, 1893. J. A. DARLING.

**Sugar Cured Hams.**  
NOW on hand and for sale in large or small quantities the best kind of Sugar Cured Smoked Hams and Shoulders. Also, Green  
Hams, Shoulders, Spareribs and Leaf Lard.  
LARD put up in crocks or tubs for FAMILY USE, at the Yellow Warehouse, opposite the Passenger Depot.  
B. F. FLYNN & CO.  
DECEMBER 20th, 1892.

**Real French Embroideries,**  
IMPORTED direct from Paris, and for sale very cheap.  
McKAY & BRO.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 10th, 1892.

**NOTICE.**—Whereas my wife Olive has left my bed and board without just cause, I hereby forbid all persons trading her on my account.  
DAVID WINTER.  
JANUARY 14th, 1893.

**Pen Pictures, or Sketches of Domestic Life.**  
By Mrs. A. M. Livermore, published by S. O. Griggs, Chicago, just received at the Janesville Literary Emporium.  
JANUARY 14th, 1893. SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

**NEW GOODS**  
FOR  
**Fall and Winter Trade.**  
**RIORDAN & LEECH**  
offer a choice selection of  
**DESIRABLE GOODS!**  
consisting of the latest styles of  
**Dress Goods, &c.**  
Beautiful Plain and Figured  
**REPPS,**  
English, French and American  
**DELAINES,**  
Rose Bud Chenies,  
Plain and Figured  
**Cashmeres and Merinoes,**  
Double Faced  
**Poll De Soie,**  
**SAXONY CHECKS, &c.,**  
**CLOAKS AND SHAWLS**  
In every variety. Double Faced Black and Colored  
**Ladies' Nubias, Hoods and Sontags.**

A large lot of  
**FURS!**  
consisting of  
**MINK, COONEY, MARTIN, &c.**  
Also, a full line of  
CANTON FLANNELS,  
ALL WOOL FLANNELS,  
SATINETTS,  
KENTUCKY JEANS,  
TICKINGS,  
BLEACHED & BROWN SHIRTINGS,  
PILLOW CASE GOODS,  
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS,  
NAPKINS & DOILIES,  
LINEN DAMASKS, &c., &c.,  
LADIES' & GENTS' HATS,  
WOOLLEN & COTTON HOSIERY,  
GLOVES, &c., &c.,  
all of which are offered to the public at the  
Lowest Possible Price.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
and  
**CROCKERY.**  
An inspection of our stock is respectfully solicited.  
We bag to call the attention of the Ladies to the  
**New Trimmings!**  
This beautiful Trimming for Ladies' and Children's Clothing is now for the first time offered to the public. It is of extra fine material and superior manufacture. The price being all laid the same way, and finally held by the double line of stores,  
WILL NOT WASH OUT,  
thus presenting a good appearance without fringing, and retaining their perfect beauty and uniformity, by simply re-crimping the fulness with a knife blade by hand.  
By cutting through the center it is readily converted into single ruffles.  
Give it a trial, and you will be sure to please.  
Also celebrated Double Faced  
to be had only at  
RIORDAN & LEECH.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE**  
OF  
**Smith & Bostwick,**  
MAIN STREET, JANESVILLE.  
December 20th, 1892.

**CLOTHING TRADE**  
for the past two months we have just received an entire  
**NEW STOCK**  
which we shall sell at the same Low Prices that we have been selling for all the fall. Our stock is by far the most desirable to be found in this city, all new and the latest styles, consisting of a splendid line of  
**Cassimere Business Coats,**  
**FINE BLACK COATS,**  
and a very large stock of  
**OVERCOATS,**  
at from \$6.00 up to the best. Fagimauz-Dever made. Also a large stock of  
**Fancy Cassimere and Black Bookskin Pants,**  
and the largest stock of  
**VESTS**  
to be found in the city. Our Shirts,  
**FINE WHITE SHIRTS, WOOL PLAID SHIRTS,**  
among which are some very fine Goods. Also a large  
**STOCK OF FURNISHING GOODS**  
of all kinds, all of which will be sold at very low prices. Before you examine our stock before you buy your clothing,  
**Hats and Caps.**  
We shall sell for the next Twenty Days, our entire stock of Winter Caps, consisting of Plush and Fur at cost. Now is your time to get a cap cheap. We have now on sale a splendid line of Soft Hats, something better than can be found at any other store in this city.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 20th, 1892. SMITH & BOSTWICK.

**PERFUMES & TOILET GOODS!**  
**HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS,** assorted and in sets.  
**TOILET WATERS,**  
COLOGNES,  
BRUSHES,  
COMBS,  
POWDERS & BOXES,  
PUMICES & OILS,  
SAFES, &c., &c.,  
imported and domestic, of No 1 quality and at  
**LOW PRICES.**  
Also a good assortment of  
**KEROSENE LAMPS**  
and other Kerosene Goods, which are selling at reduced prices. Call at the  
**PEOPLES' DRUG STORE**  
and examine prices and quality, as we are not to be undersold by "any other man."  
O. R. CURTIS.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 20th, 1892.

**LADIES' FURS!**  
A large and rich stock to be  
Closed Out Immediately  
at  
**GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**  
McKAY & BRO.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 10th, 1892.

**Checks.**  
PARTIES holding McKee & Co's checks will not be favored by presenting them any more for redemption.  
Three doors west of Central Bank.  
DECEMBER 22d, 1892. B. F. FLYNN.

**DISOLUTION.**—The firm of Mitchell & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same place by  
B. F. FLYNN, J. A. DARLING, and B. M. FLYNN.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 17th, 1892. J. A. DARLING.

**MISSES and Children's Balmoral Skirts,**  
at  
McKAY & BRO.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 10th, 1892.

**GREAT ATTRACTION**  
at the  
**New York Cash Store.**  
**DECEMBER ARRIVALS.**  
THE LARGEST STOCK OF  
**FINE DRESS GOODS**  
ever received in Janesville, have been received the past week at the  
**New York Cash Store.**  
Their particular attention of the Ladies is directed to the numerous stock of  
**DRESS GOODS!**  
Just received at our establishment, all bought in New York last week at the low price.  
**Closing Out Auction Sales**  
of the season, of Messrs. T. & R. Curtis & Co., and Messrs. Leckhart & Tritton, the two largest sales of the season, and what goods were sold in the sale were sold at  
**Fifty cents on the Dollar**  
on what they would cost to import at the present time. Among our stock may be found a splendid assortment of  
**Silk Checked Paris Poplin Repps,**  
**Silk checked Mousseline DeParis,**  
**Satin Fig'd Lyons Silk Poplins,**  
add in October at eight shillings, now at four shillings.  
**RICH PLAID POPLINS,**  
sold in October at eight shillings now at four shillings.  
**RICH BROCHA VELENTE REPS,**  
sold in October at eight shillings now at four shillings.  
**RICH PLAID VELENTE REPS,**  
sold in October at eight shillings now at four shillings.  
Our entire stock of 10 and 12 shilling  
French Merinos,  
we shall sell for the next twenty days at  
**ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.**  
This is a great chance to buy fine dress goods at least  
**FIFTY PER CENT LESS**  
than they can be bought at any other store in this city. Do not buy any more Dress Goods.  
Until you have seen Our Stock.  
Owing to the lateness of the season many houses have so much reduced their stock that they  
Cannot Supply their Customers  
with what they want.  
We have resolved within the last month a very large stock of  
**MERCHANDISE**  
which we are selling at retail  
From 15 to 20 per Cent Less  
than they are being sold for in Chicago, and we will guarantee for the next sixty days to sell all kinds of  
**Domestic Goods**  
at retail 10 per cent  
BELOW CHICAGO JOBBING PRICES.  
One stock of  
**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS,**  
bought last August, is now very large, consisting of  
Prints,  
Delaines,  
Cloths,  
Hosiery,  
Knit Woolen Goods,  
White Goods,  
Flannels,  
and  
Shawls,  
most of which were bought at much  
**Lower Prices**  
than the present prices of the manufacturers.  
December 17th, 1892. SMITH & BOSTWICK.

**Perfumes, Perfumes.**  
We refer to the retail trade for HOLIDAY PRESENTS the following  
**HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,**  
which are confidently recommended as being superior to any articles of the kind manufactured in this country, and probably not surpassed by the imported.  
**PATCHOULI,**  
**TUBEROSE,**  
**ESS BOUQUET,**  
**MOSS ROSE,**  
**JOCKEY CLUB,**  
**VERBENA,**  
**DOUBLE EXTRACT TONQUIN MUSK,**  
**PRALINE FLOWER COLOGNE,**  
**PRALINE FLOWER COLOGNE,**  
Something New. Something New.  
Put up in Attractive Style  
at  
**Tallman & Collins,**  
at their  
**PERFUME LABORATORY.**  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 10th, 1892.

**FALL FASHIONS!**  
The Fall Fashions for  
**HATS**  
are now ready for exhibition at  
Beale's Hat, Cap and Fur Store,  
WEST SIDE THE RIVER.  
**RAGS WANTED.**  
100 POUNDS of Rags wanted, for which goods or cash will be paid when it amounts to a dollar.  
JANUARY 14th, 1893. O. J. DEARBORN.

**TO RENT!**  
THE large Brick House of Mrs. H. Hunter on Jackson street, at the corner of the premises, or of Charles Deane at the pressor deposit.  
**Legal Blanks of all kinds for sale.**

**Christmas & New Years.**  
WE HAVE SUPPLIED OURSELVES  
As Usual  
for the  
**HOLIDAY SEASON,**  
and are confident that at no other place in this city are so large and varied an assortment of  
**GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS**  
to be found as at our store. First in importance this year will be  
**The Photographic Albums,**  
of which we have over  
**One Hundred Different Styles,**  
bound in the most beautiful and elegant manner, varying in price from 10 cents to \$2.00, and holding from 10 to 200 portraits each. No other store in Iowa can show one half as many. Of  
**ILLUSTRATED BOOKS**  
in KLEGG BINDER,  
we are, as usual, able to show a superlatively. In addition to the old favorites, we have this year the following  
**New Works!**  
BITTER SWEET, with nearly 50 illustrations, Fine Binding.  
POLK SONGS, with 50 illustrations, Morocco Full Binding.  
BOOK OF RAPHAEL'S MADONNAS.  
LAYS OF THE HOLY LAND, 60 illustrations.  
THE WOODMAN WITH BRYANT, Hallowell and Hallowell.  
SCOTIA'S BARKS, illustrated, &c., &c.  
**BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS!**  
every style and variety of binding, and at all prices from 50 cents to \$5.00.  
**JUVENILE BOOKS.**  
We have all the New Juveniles published, making our stock in this department complete.  
**Holiday Trade.**  
In short we have everything needed for the  
and as to prices, we only solicit a comparison of ours with those of other dealers before purchasing.  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 10th, 1892. MOSELEY & BRO.

**NEW BOOKS.**  
J. S. MISRAHALL, complete, by Victor Hugo.  
LICK AND UNLICK, by A. R. Loe.  
THE GARDEN AND SADDLE, by Thos. Windrop.  
SUE, by John H. Tatum, and Van H. Brown, in trust for the benefit of the bondholders and such of the original stockholders as should become stockholders in the new stock of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, which was subsequently reorganized in accordance with the terms of said decree of the Iowa Supreme Court.  
The old stockholders who have paid in full, or who may, on or before the 10th day of February next, make their shares paid in full, and pay to the new company ten per cent in cash on the per cent amount of such full paid stock, and such as they make full paid, and under the terms of the decree, shall be entitled to receive preferred stock for the ten per cent paid in cash, and deferred or common stock for an amount equal to the remainder of the original shares. Scrip, redeemable in stock, will be issued for the fractional shares.  
To each of the stockholders as do not receive notice by circular, the time for making the payments will expire on the 31st day of March next.  
The certificates should be surrendered and payments made to the undersigned.  
W. M. LARABEE,  
JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 10th, 1892. Assistant Secretary.

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who they want to see them.  
 Medicines of all kinds put up and for  
 November 6th, 1862. W  
**Instructions for Field A**  
 Vornals. [au23d4f] O. J.  
**For Ren**  
 MY house opposite the residence of  
 Esq. Enquire at the office of H.  
 Jaddiw J. L.  
**WARRANTS DENDS FOR**



